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THE DAILY NEWS
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NOON REPORTS.

Buried Alive.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 21.—At five o'clock this morning the caisson surrounding a deep well leading to the entrance of the Hudson river tunnel, in course of construction at the foot of 16th street in this city, caved in, carrying with it an immense quantity of earth. Twenty-one men were buried. Seven were soon after taken out alive and fourteen remained underneath. Water from the river flowed in rapidly and steam fire engines were set to work to, if possible, save those who might still be alive from drowning. The workmen resided in the vicinity of the tunnel and a very large and excited crowd of persons soon congregated.

A night gang of thirty men, including Assistant Superintendent Woodward and two firemen, entered the shaft at midnight, the hours of work for this gang being from 12 to 8 o'clock. The depth of the shaft is 65 feet, and while most of the men were employed at the bottom of the shaft, about one-third of the gang were engaged on the brick wall of the arch, 25 feet higher. It was the latter squad who were all brick-layers that escaped, except two. The main arch of the tunnel runs out from the shaft a distance of about 30 feet, when it opens into two distinct arches, that are to form the tunnel. Through some negligence of the men, it is supposed, the air lock was not properly adjusted. When the process of shifting commenced, the brick wall connecting the two arches gave way, and the water rushed into the cave. The Superintendent thinks the air in the tunnel must have escaped through the slit. He has put a gang of 100 men at work to dig a new passage to the tunnel, but they will not be able to reach there in less than three days.

New York Democrats.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee was called for to-day at 12 o'clock m., at the St. James Hotel, but up to a few minutes of 1 o'clock the committee had not gone into session. The hotel corridors are crowded with politicians, among whom were noticed besides the members of the committee Maurice Painer, Captain Flinders, James J. Mooney, Henry A. Tilden, Wm. P. Mitchell, Maj. Haggerty, and others.

The Democratic National Executive Committee met at 1 o'clock this morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, in the chair. After the session, lasting about two hours, a recess was taken, while the committee went out to hunt up rooms. The Secretary refused all information until after the adjournment of the committee.

De Jarnette Committed.

DANVILLE, VA., July 21.—James T. De Jarnette was brought up for preliminary examination before the examining court this morning charged with the murder of his sister, Mollie De Jarnette, in this city a short time since. Counsel for the prisoner waived an examination and De Jarnette was recommitted to jail for indictment and trial at the next term of the Corporation Court of Danville, which will be held on the first Monday in August.

The Old Salt Talks.

DENVER, July 21.—Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, delivered a political speech here last night, in which he highly complimented General Hancock as a soldier, but declared that he was no statesman.

Colored Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 21.—The first State Convention of colored men ever held in Illinois met at the State House yesterday, one hundred and thirty-six delegates being present from different parts of the State.

Racing.

SARATOGA, July 21.—The weather is pleasant and the track good. The first extra race was the dash of three-quarters of a mile; Sioux won by a half length, Lady Middleton second, Minos third; time 1:16½.

The second race, 1½ miles, Turenne won; Fortuna, second; Day Star, third; time, 2:45¾. The third race, a selling race, 1 mile, Charlie Gorham won by two lengths; Col. Sprague, second; Dan K., 3d; time, 1:46½. The fourth race, hurdle, 1½ miles over five hurdles, Pomeroy won; Waller, second; Faustina, third; Harry Bishop is away off; time, 2:25½.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

The Fasting Fool.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Dr. Tanner is quite bright and lively. To-day is the twenty-fourth of his fast. From midnight to noon he drank little over a pint of water. He was visited this morning by a physician from Jacksonville, Florida, and by one from Washington, and received letters from all parts of the country.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 21.—The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning with a full attendance from all parts of the State. After appointing the usual committees the convention took recess until 2 p. m.

Russian Chinese War.

LONDON, July 21.—A Berlin dispatch to the *St. James Gazette* says that according to reports from St. Petersburg, the Czar has declined to receive Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, declaring that in view of the Chinese rejection of the former treaty of St. Petersburg, there is no longer room for a solution of the Kuldja difficulty.

The Disaster in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 21.—The building of this connecting chamber, though a difficult piece of work, progressed until a new roof was all in position and securely bolted. The connection of the iron plates with the shaft was being made at the time of the accident and work will be prosecuted night and day with all men that can be advantageously employed until bodies are recovered, which will probably take about three days. The accident will probably delay work for three weeks.

The following statement was made by one of the men who escaped:—

"After eight men had escaped, one man, in trying to pass through a door leading from the air lock into the temporary chamber of the tunnel, was jammed in the doorway, and, despite his efforts, those ahead could not be bought out, as the door was closed upon him and held him fast. Peter Woodland, Assistant Superintendent, told the men to try and get out, and when the ninth man was fastened in the doorway he called out to those who had escaped, telling them to hurry and try to get assistance to help the rest and himself who were left behind. He refused to leave himself, saying he would stay and make every effort to get the rest out, and if it were not possible, that those who were escaping must try to get the rest and himself out alive if possible."

Almost all of those killed, as well as those saved, resided in Jersey City. The men who were rescued did not reach the surface a moment too soon, for the water rushed after them with amazing rapidity till it reached a level within five feet of the top of the shaft. The survivors were so bewildered that they seemed to lose all presence of mind even if assistance could be rendered to the poor fellows in the pit. Nearly all the men employed in the tunnel lived in proximity to the works, in Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and the friends and relatives rushed to the place in the most excited frame of mind. News of the disaster spread like wild fire through the surrounding cities. From all points immense crowds thronged the scene of the calamity and about the fatal excavation the awe struck spectators stood. A cordon of police officers were stationed about the shed and engine-room to prevent any interference with the laborers at work to recover the bodies. Through the broken windows of the shaft-house, the faces of distracted wives, mothers and children were seen with anguish, and they sought in vain for the forms that would never be seen again alive.

Thomas Vannostrand, one of the men rescued in the waste-lock, gave a reporter a thrilling account of his narrow escape. He said there were twenty-eight men at work in the tunnel. They went on at 12 o'clock last night for the eight-hour shift. "I was at work near the east end of waste lock and in the west end of the tunnel. It was at about 6:30 o'clock that I heard the bolts snap and the braces give way. At the same time I felt the rush of the air in my face. I started back with seven of the men who were near. We ran in into the waste lock, the air pressure crowded the door shut at the east end. At first it was blocked by a joist which we pulled out and then the door slammed to. The lock has doors at both ends, and glass deadeyes to admit light; through the deadeyes we could see the men inside the tunnel and the water was rushing in. Peter Woodland, City Assistant Superintendent, stood at the door outside of the waste lock which was stationary. It would not move with us without knocking out deadeyes; this would be fatal to the men outside as the water would rush in and drown them in an instant. Woodland knew this but stood at the door; his face was ghostly white and he realized the terrible danger. He said to me, 'Tom, quick! burst the dead-eyes and do what you can for us.' I knew it was death to us all if I did not do so, and obeyed the order. As the glass broke, the air rushed in and the waste-lock shot out into the main shaft, leaving the men to drown as the space occupied by the shaft filled with water. In an instant we were wholly stripped of our clothes. When we crawled out I heard the rush of water at our back. It filled in fast, but the obstructions kept it back long enough for us to escape from the main shaft. It was all we could do to save ourselves. Mr. Woodland was standing in water up to his waist when I last saw him. It was sure death, and I had to knock out the dead-eyes, as I told you. He knew as well as I that it was all over with them. I shall never forget the look on his face or the sound of his voice as he told us to save ourselves, though the very act was to insure his death."

Defending the Flag.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The State Department is in receipt of information that the vessel which recently fired upon two of the American schooners in the Cuban waters, was the Cauto, a small screw steamer, belonging to the Spanish navy. No formal presentation of the case will be made to the Spanish government until a report of Admiral Wyman, who was yesterday ordered with the Tennessee to Havana, has been received.

Cotton Ginning Machinery.

Six, eight, ten and twelve horse power Engines, mounted and on skids—W. E. Tanner & Co.'s and Marshall, Graves & Co.'s make; Dan'l Pratt's Alabama Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Cotton Bloom Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Georgia Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Gullet's Steel Brush Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Schofield's Hand, Horse and Power Cotton Presses.

These machines are all first-class, and we heartily recommend them to parties in want. We have these machines in store, and guarantee to sell them as low as they can be purchased at the place of manufacture. WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH.
jy11-d2m.

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WM. SIMPSON,
Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS
—AND—
Agricultural Chemicals.
Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Field and Garden Seeds, Brushes, Trusses, &c.
THE BEST VARIETIES OF
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JUST RECEIVED.
Fertilizers for Farmers.
Always on hand a full stock of Chemicals for the
Home Manufacture of Fertilizers,
which are offered at low prices, and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.
Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. july1 80-12m

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BAILEY'S 5TH N. C. DIGEST..... $4 50
BUSBEE'S CRIMINAL DIGEST..... 5 00
PEARSON'S LAW LECTURES..... 5 00
Address, or call on,
EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
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A. W. FRAPS,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
—AGENT FOR—
TOM COOPER'S
LAUREL VALLEY
CENTENNIAL OLD RYE
—AND—
Wheat Whisky.
A large lot always on hand, from two to four years old, universally acknowledged to be the
Finest Whisky made in the South
Persons wishing STRICTLY PURE SPIRITS, for medical or other purposes, can get any size package, from 3 to 50 gallons, by addressing
T. N. COOPER,
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LAGER BEER
I respectfully call the attention of my friends, patrons and the public generally of the South to
MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,
brewed purely of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and expressly for exportation. JACOB SEEGER,
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EAGLE AND PHENIX
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SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
BALL SEWING THREAD
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled
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PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware of Every Description,
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Largest Stock in North Carolina.
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Celebrated XX Canvas Cot!
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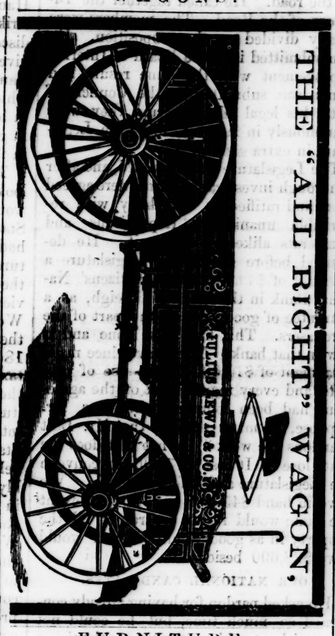
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FLORAL SETS, FLOWER POTS, FRUIT JARS, &c.
Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $2.00.
HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE,
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Holleman Building,
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ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best in the World.
FRUIT JARS,
ALL KINDS.
PRESERVING KETTLES, APPLE PARERS,
IMPROVED FLY FANS, FLY TRAPS.
THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,
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The Hygeia Hotel,
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Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a SUMMER RESORT.
Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, etc.
HARRISON PHOEBUS,
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A Complex Conundrum Colloquially Considered.
By WALDORF H. PHILLIPS.
"Do you take this woman to be your wife—*until you are divorced?*
"Do you take this man to be your husband—*until you change your mind?*
"Then, they whom I unite, let some Court put asunder!"
The work is full of humor and keen satire. Price, in paper binding, 50c.; in cloth, 75c. Can be had of Booksellers and Newsdealers, or will be sent, postage prepaid upon receipt of the price, by the Publishers,
E. J. HALE & SON,
17 Murray Street, New York.

WOOD AND COAL.—J. D. WHITAKER'S order boxes to be found in the following popular business houses:
ANDREWS & FERRALL, Grocers, on Fayetteville street.
M. GRAUSMAN, Grocer, on Fayetteville street.
PRITCHARD & BROOKS, Hillsboro and Salisbury streets, and also one in
COTTON EXCHANGE ROOM.
Wood, oak, sawed to order, - - - $3.50
Wood, pine, sawed to order, - - - 3.00
Reduction on car load lots. June 8—1y.

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THE "ALL RIGHT" WAGON.
FURNITURE.
RUFFIN ROLES,
Contractor and Builder,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
And all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of
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I make to order, on short notice, all kinds and sizes of WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES. All kinds of Turning and Scroll Sawing done to order.
Give me a trial before buying.
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I have now in store one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture in the city, consisting of
Walnut D. C. Suites,
Cottage Suites,
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Bedsteads,
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Tables,
Lounges,
Tin Safes,
Cribs, Cradles,
What-nots,
Wardrobes,
Desks,
Chairs, Rockers,
And many other goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Now is your time to secure bargains.
oct 27 '80

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Nice first class Walnut Dressing Case Suites at $50, worth $65; Suites at $60 worth $75; Bureau Suites at $40 and $45; three marble fine Walnut French Dressing Suites, French Plate Glass for $110, worth $130. All Suits have ten pieces. Also a nice line of Walnut marble top Tables at $5, $6, $7.50, $8.00, $12.50, $13.00. Walnut Hat Racks $7.50, $8.00 and $10.00. Side Boards at less than they can be bought for at factory. Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Parlour Suites, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, all kinds of Chairs, in fact everything found in a first-class furniture store. All who contemplate buying soon will save money by buying new goods purchased now and paid for. I will keep goods until September 1st, if required to do so. I wish to discontinue the furniture business, is my reason for offering my stock at such prices.
I will sell my stock as a whole to any one wishing to engage in the business. Call and examine for yourself. I want to get out of the business if I can without too great a sacrifice.
W. H. MORRISS,
Ware Rooms, Fayetteville St., opposite Post Office Raleigh, N. C.
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House Building of every
AMBER (KILN DRIED), LATHS, SHI
PLAN
SASH, DOORS
AT PRICES BEYO
Estimates and Plans promptly fur
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THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT.
THE TALBOTT ENGINES.
All practical and experienced persons acknowledge the superiority of our Engines and Boilers over ALL OTHERS in
Capacity, Economy, Durability, Simplicity and Perfection.
THE BEST IS CHEAPEST!
All our Machinery is fully and specifically warranted, and it is not only our duty but our pleasure to make our pledges as good as coined gold. Talbott & Sons' fifty years experience and standing as manufacturers should have some weight and value with intending purchasers. Send to me for descriptive circular and price list. I will sell for same price and give same terms as manufacturers.
WAYNE ALLCOTT,
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Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,
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Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Machinery Generally.
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EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED
WHO WEARS
MILLER'S
Acme Shirts and Drawers!
Gent's Furnishing House and Factory,
915 Main Street.
Fine Dress-Shirts and Night-Shirts Made to Measure a Specialty.
NO FIT, NO SALE.
A good Shirt, ready-made (unlaundried), $1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unlaundried, for $1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.75. Extra per dozen for unlaundried $1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price. Sent by mail to any address for $1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gent's Furnishing always on hand.
HENRY T. MILLER,
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—AT—
Jos. P. Gulley's Old Stand,
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In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this
Old-Established House,
I have laid in a
COMPLETE STOCK,
To which I invite the attention of my old wholesale and retail customers, and all who may wish to buy.
The stock is full in every branch, including
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
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Coats' Celebrated Six-cord Spool Cotton and Miles' and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, specialties.
Terms Cash. Prices right.
J. P. GULLEY.
till aug 20

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Description a Specialty.
NGLES, SCROLL WORK, TURNING, ING.
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ND COMPETITION
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ALLEN & CRAM,

Iron and Brass Founders
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RALEIGH, N. C.,
Manufacturers and Importers of the following goods:
ENGINES,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.
Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings.
THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.
It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.
Plans and estimates made for the manufacture and arrangement of Machinery.
ALLEN & CRAM,
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NG AND THRESHING.
STATIONARY, PORTABLE,
Cheap, Safe and Durable.
Power and Hand Presses,
Unsurpassed in Speed and Effect.
Hydraulic and Screw
TOBACCO PRESSES.
Send for Circulars.
TAPPY & STEEL,
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W. E. TANNER & CO.,
METROPOLITAN
IRON WORKS,
6th and 7th, and Canal Streets
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Portable & Stationary Engines,
BOILERS.
SAW MILLS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY.
Our Patent Spark Extinguisher
IS THE ONLY PERFECT ONE.
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Williamson & Upchurch, Raleigh, N. C.; W. B. Griffith & Co., Charlotte; Price & Co., Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.; K. R. Baugham, Rich Square, N. C., Gen'l Agent in Eastern North Carolina; A. B. Hill, Agent, Scotland Neck; W. P. Baugham, Agent, Washington, N. C.; W. A. Barber, Agent, Edenton, N. C.; Col. Jno. Ashford, Agent, Clinton, N. C.
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LIVER
INVIGORATOR
The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address *Dr. Sanford*, 162 Broadway, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 22, 1880.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Governor Jarvis and Colonel Kenan at Rutherfordton.

IMMENSE CROWD.

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

RUTHERFORDTON, July 19, 1880.

The largest assemblage greeted our candidates to-day that has met at this place since the campaign of 1876. There was no building that could accommodate the crowd and it assembled in the grove of Rev. Mr. McGilvary.

Mr. J. A. Forney called the meeting to order, and introduced Governor T. J. Jarvis, whom he announced as "our present worthy Chief Executive, and who would assuredly be his own successor."

GOVERNOR JARVIS

said it gave him inexpressible pleasure to meet such a vast number of the good citizens of Rutherford and surrounding counties. It was gratifying to him, not only because it afforded him an opportunity to discuss, as he designed to do, great questions of vital concern to us all, but more because it was unmistakable evidence of a deep interest in these questions on the part of the people. The power and force of prejudice and partisan feeling peculiar to the political condition of our people for the past dozen years is yielding, and with the freedom of other days we could now meet to consider the weighty responsibilities of citizenship. Next to the greatest of all duties—faithful observance of the laws of our Maker—comes that of patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country. Under our form of government every man, whatever his station in life, is or should be earnestly interested in the welfare of the country. He is a sovereign—the government belongs to him and his posterity. You who toil at the hoe or plow, have as much interest in preserving and perpetuating the blessings of free government as the most powerful and distinguished of the land, and to-night, resting quietly in your peaceful cottage under the shades of your grand old mountains, you are proudly conscious that in this noble work your vote can be as potent as the most lordly among us. Yea, more: you know that the officers of your government are and shall be your servants, and that you, the people, are masters. You can

ENFORCE AT THE BALLOT BOX

your demands. It is the only and all sufficient method prescribed by that Constitution established by the heroism, devotion and blood of our patriot fathers, and you should guard it vigilantly and zealously and transmit it in its entirety and efficiency to your children, for to you and to them it is a priceless inheritance. The ballot box is the great portal to your temple of liberty. He who would be a treacherous sentinel, discard him, drive him from its sacred precincts with the lash of scorpions. Are these true patriotic American sentiments? Is there a member of the Republican party in this vast crowd who will deny it? If they be true, how can you continue your allegiance to a party whose past record is loaded and blackened with the most flagrant disregard of the sanctity of the ballot, and which has trampled it in the dust? But you claim the peculiar championship of this great right of suffrage because you say you

GAVE THE NEGRO THE RIGHT TO VOTE;

but you omit to state that by the same act, with an unheard of usurpation, you disfranchised 30,000 of the best white men of our State. I do not know, but I venture to assert, said he, that there are now looking me in the face, as true, as good, and as loyal men as could be found in the country, who were manacled by this unscrupulous and tyrannical party, and deprived of the right to vote (cries "yes a large number"). What class of men filled your offices at that time? Who was your Governor? It was Jonathan Worth, that honest sterling old Union man, one who was chosen as a candidate because of his undoubted devotion to the Union—the man who, when in '61, the tramp of soldiery under the Confederate flag reverberated through the corridors of our capitol at Raleigh, introduced, as Senator from Randolph, a resolution to hoist over that building the stars and stripes. He was the man whom the Republicans found in the Governor's chair in 1867. He had not fought the flag, he had been as conservative as any man; and yet what did they do for him? They said to that noble old Governor,

YOU CANNOT VOTE,

you are not competent to exercise that high privilege, but your office boy, your bootblack is eminently qualified to perform that important function. In my adopted county, Pitt, a county that is 40 miles square, we had only one voting place, and if the white man voted at all he was guarded to the box between bayonets, in the hands of negro soldiers, and the votes were taken to another State—to Charleston, S. C., to be counted by an arrogant, tyrannical military satrap. What a humiliating farce was this, and all in the name of Republican liberty!

I am answered that this transpired long ago. But I ask how is it now? Is it not as bad to be

CHEATED OUT OF YOUR VOTE,

to have it stolen from you, as not to be allowed to cast it? Do you not know that in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, the legally elected members of their Legislatures were halted by uniformed and armed soldiers at the doors, and driven off while their seats were given to those who were never elected? Have you forgotten that in 1876, S. J. Tilden was elected by a majority of a quarter of a million of the votes of the country, and yet by bribery, fraud, and corruption he was counted out? And you behold to-day the occupant of that high office, which was stolen for him, rewarding the thieves with lavish hand. Do these acts belong to the remote past? But by what criterion are we to judge the future, if not by the past? If you are deceived by a man in business, do you trust him again? If you lend a man five dollars, and he wilfully cheats you out of it, do you lend to him again? This is exactly what the Republicans have the audacity to ask of you. With these glaring outrages staring you in the face, shall you continue to be watched and guarded by bayonets? This is the great and overshadowing question which you, the people, are called upon to settle. This is the great issue involved in the contest that has been raging in Congress between the Democrats and Republicans. It is fairly made up and I do not fear your decision. So much for the matter of suffrage.

RECOGNIZED RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLE.

Since I became Governor, I most solemnly declare in the presence of this people and of high heaven that my highest aim and sole purpose have been to discharge its duties to the best interests of the people. I am a Democrat, but as your Governor I have known no man, white or black, rich or poor, high or low. As your Chief Executive officer of the laws, I intend to see that the strong and powerful shall obey and respect them, and the weak shall have their protection, and when re-elected, as I unquestionably will be, by 20,000 majority or more, I shall so continue to execute the law. He would not indulge in these remarks, so personal to himself, but he held in his hand a Republican paper in which appeared the proceedings of a Republican meeting held in this place on the 26th ult., in which a separate resolution was passed censuring him for calling the extra term of court now in session. Is there a Republican present who was a member of that convention? If so, I ask his attention while I read to him the oath of office I took when I entered upon its duties. This oath binds me to execute the laws of North Carolina.

YOUR REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE

in 1868 and 1869 passed the very act under which I called this extra term, and which required me to do so under my oath of office. And yet you, a citizen of this good old law-abiding Commonwealth, go into a convention and censure your Governor for obeying the law and for faithfully observing it. Shame, shame upon you! But he was charitable enough to suppose that Republicans thought an officer, and especially a Governor, could do whatsoever he chose. They had doubtless imbibed the idea from some novel and impressive lessons in the recent past. Our Constitution declares that no man shall be convicted without the right of trial by jury, and who can ever forget that ten years ago two hundred of our citizens were

ARRESTED WITHOUT PROCESS OF LAW,

and were thrust into felons' cells; that in your own jail were incarcerated forty or fifty men, and all done by a Republican administration in defiance of the Constitution? Yea, more than that; this high handed tyranny was perpetrated by negro and vagabond soldiers under the leadership of such cut-throats as Kirk and Bergen. And this is the party that now meets in solemn conclave to condemn a Governor for a faithful execution of the laws!

TAXATION.

It is an old saying that two things are certain, taxation and death, and it is the part of wisdom to be prepared to meet both. In this, as in all matters entrusted to your public servants, you should hold them strictly responsible. It is your right—it is your duty. Your hard-earned dollars paid out as taxes should be properly applied and accounted for. In this matter we are all deeply interested. I hold in my hand a carefully prepared statement, taken from the records of the State Treasury, showing the cost of running the State government for each year, from July 1, 1868, to the 1st of July, 1880, inclusive. He had only time, he regretted to find, to notice a few of the prominent facts.

For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1869, the Republicans spent $776,476.64. For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1879, the Democrats spent $560,779.85, a difference in favor of Democratic rule of $215,696.79. For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1870, the Republicans spent $1,156,142.30. Up to the 1st of June, 1880, the Democrats spent $443,000, and less than $100,000 more will complete this fiscal year, making in our favor a difference of over $600,000. He defied any Republican to show out of their vast expenditure one single dollar that had been applied to

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

of any kind in the State. It was all consumed, so far as we know, in running the machinery of the State government, and in keeping up the Kirk war. And in contrast he showed that out of the greatly reduced sums spent by the Democratic administrations, we had built at Morganton an Asylum for our unfortunate afflicted that cost $175,000, an institution that would for all time stand as a splendid monument to the virtue, intelligence and Christian charity of our people. Republican speakers and leaders are blatant of their devotion to the interests of the colored race, and yet it was left for the Democratic administration to give to the

DEAF, DUMB & BLIND (COL.) CHILDREN,

whom their treacherous pretended friends had ignored, an Asylum in Raleigh, where they could be cared for and educated. They revelled in luxurious extravagance on your hard-earned dollars, they cajoled and caressed the negro for his vote, and left his demented kindred to die of neglect, and from the savings of the Democratic administration, an asylum was erected at Goldsboro for these poor unfortunate people, at a cost of $50,000, which is now open and receiving them. In 1869 it cost the Republican administration $39,000 to run the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for the whites, and in 1879 the Democrats run that and the colored asylum, both, for $32,000, and had a surplus left. With all this wild extravagance in your money, where is

A MILE OF RAILROAD

they built in 1869–'70? How can this reckless waste of your money be accounted for, except by their utter unfitness to control it?

On the other hand he called attention to the fact that, with these reduced expenditures in the hands of Democrats, not only had these splendid benevolent homes for our afflicted been provided, but we had penetrated that formidable natural barrier,

THE BLUE RIDGE,

and built twenty-five miles of railway, which would be the golden key to the great treasures of our God-favored West.

SALE OF THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.

He saw in the State Republican platform that they denounce the sale of the W. N. C. R. R. There had been some misconception and some misrepresentation of the manner of that transaction. He had necessarily had a prominent part in it, and it was due the people as well as himself that he should briefly state the facts.

Mr. Best, who, as the representative of the purchasing party, conducted the negotiations, visited him in January last with letters from our Senators and Representatives in Congress, stating that he was a man of ability and character and means and would propose to buy the road. He told Mr. B. that he had no authority to sell the road. He called together the Directory of the Road. The members were equally divided on the proposition. He then submitted it to the Board of Internal Improvement with the same result, and then it was submitted to the Council of State, his legal advisers, and they were unanimously in favor of calling the Legislature in extra session.

The Legislature was convened, and after a thorough investigation terms were agreed upon and ratified by that body with remarkable unanimity, Republicans and Democrats alike voting for it. He demanded before calling the Legislature a deposit of $50,000 in the Citizens' National Bank in the City of Raleigh, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the purchasers. That had been done and is now in that bank. They have since made a payment of $15,000 for the use of convicts, and every requirement of the agreement had been complied with thus far. Suppose, as many predict, that Mr. Best abandons the work? What then does the State lose? It cost $17,000 to convene the Legislature and effect the sale. We have in hand $45,000, and in that event the State would regain control of all the property in as good condition, and would have $28,000 besides.

OUR NATIONAL CANDIDATES.

He asked pardon for having already consumed so much time, but he could not close without asking attention to the ticket selected by the Democracy of the country at Cincinnati. If there were those present who desired to see fraternal feeling established between the sections, and peace and prosperity restored to the country, he earnestly admonished them to vote for

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

He would call upon his old comrades, who for four years shared with him the perils and sufferings of terrible war, to recognize that high type of American manhood displayed by one who acknowledged their manliness in defeat and surrender, as he had realized it in battle: The man who, though reared, trained and educated to the arbitrary laws of military life, could feel in the flush of triumph, that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war:" the man who could respect the flag that before his victorious legions was furled forever, because it had been borne through the red blaze of an hundred battle-fields by his countrymen—as brave, as daring, as true, as enduring, as heroic as ever figured in the annals of the world: the man who, though invested with authority limited only by his own will, and crowned with laurels of victory, stood amid the ruins of two noble States, and in the presence of

THE MAJESTY OF LAW,

sheathed his sword, and kneeling kissed their Constitutions, and proclaimed anew the glorious principle which underlies civil liberty—the military shall be

SUBORDINATE TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITY

of the land. That man is Winfield S. Hancock, who in my honest opinion will be elected the next President of these United States.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KENAN

was next introduced by Mr. Forney.

He said that after the very elaborate and exhaustive speech of the Governor and the admirable patience which had marked the conduct of the vast crowd under the trying heat of the sun, he could not without violence to his regard for them claim their attention for any considerable time. But to diversify discussion, he should select from the numerous issues such points as were not touched upon by the Governor, and beginning with the

STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM,

he characterized it as a most remarkable document. They declare their cordial approval of the nominations made at the Chicago Convention, and the principles set forth in the platform of that Convention. They regard the election of these men "as indispensable to the preservation of the Republican party and of the republic in its integrity." But should the patriot desire the preservation of that party? A party that has subsidized every agency to centralize power at Washington; a party whose every tendency is in that direction; a party that has recklessly overridden local law, disregarded the sovereignty of citizen and State alike; a party whose regard for the Constitution is measured by the degree to which it may be utilized and distorted for selfish and unholy ends; a party who would blot from our great family of States those distinguishing characteristics that make them one grand sisterhood—is this the party that can come before the intelligent yeomanry of the country and ask their endorsement? Their continuance in power is a threatening menace to our liberties, and with the long list of usurpations which has marked their rule for the past fifteen years, who can doubt that to perpetuate it, is but to foster the spirit and hasten the day of the overthrow of

TRUE REPUBLICAN LIBERTY

in this country? Call up the spirits of the great and good, and of the brave and martyred dead of the old revolution—of Washington and his compeers, of General Griffith Rutherford, of the gallant soldiery who within two miles of the spot where we now stand rallied for the glorious day at King's Mountain; invoke their verdict and the unanimous response would be

DRIVE THEM FROM POWER,

restore to your government its high character for honesty, impartiality and justice and place its control in the hands of patriots.

The South had wearied of having continually and in every campaign her loyalty and devotion to the constitution and the laws doubted and impeached. We differed with our Northern brethren on a great question, but we differed honestly and like men; it was submitted to the arbitrament of the sword and we fought manfully; the issue was against us and we surrendered manfully. Why this constant and cowardly war on us? Why this persistent warfare and sectional strife? Are we never to have peace? Are our character and our manhood yet so little known that we are expected to submit to degradation in the eyes of the world? Shall political demagogues forever keep this great and glorious country divided, and thus clog its progress and development? He thanked God that on the dark receding folds of that cloud that had so long hung over us there was the welcome, glad light of a new and rising day; that the "bloody shirt" is no longer the ensign of an insolent host, and that the name of that superb soldier,

THAT PATRIOTIC STATESMAN,

Hancock, would close up the chasm, and strike down the fomenters of strife and discord; that at last there was a name given by which all patriotic men could stand; that at last we had a ticket upon which all could unite; that again the boys in blue could touch elbows with the boys in gray and keep step to a Union restored in fact and in truth.

They profess profound alarm at the outlook of railroad matters. Ah, my friends, it would have been worth millions to our State, if these guardians of your treasury had become alarmed while in the Legislature of 1868, and so badly alarmed that they had left the State in a panic. They view with anxiety the condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad. And their anxiety must have been torturing in 1868, when they issued millions of special tax bonds for its construction. And, too, their holy anxiety, their profound solicitude for the welfare of the State and the interests of the uneducated children of the State, when they gobbled up all the stock belonging to the public school fund, notably the $400,000 belonging to that fund in the stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. He referred to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and endorsed it, and in the discussion adverted to facts to establish his assertion that States could not operate railroads successfully and profitably. In this age of progress and the concentration and gravitation of capital in great enterprises, individual energy and forecast alone can steer through successfully. Besides, it saved to the State Treasury, annually, about $170,000 in cash.

They oppose our present

SYSTEM OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT,

and this opposition is in perfect accord with the whole course of their party since the war. To array section against section, State against State, and citizen against citizen, is the fruitful and ready source from which they as a party have drawn and imbibed their very life blood. They see that a more amicable and fraternal feeling is being cultivated between the races, and with the hope of keeping alive the bitter antagonisms of the past they deliberately concoct schemes which they hope will appeal successfully to the ignorance of the colored race. And we, as lovers of good and pure government, must and will expose it. This question was one of the most prominent in the two preceding campaigns. It has been discussed on every stump in the State, and is the deliberate act of the people through our Legislatures and conventions. He could not, he would not believe, that after the solemn committal to this system the good people of this section would reverse that decision, when they would not be benefitted, and a large and faithful and patriotic portion of their fellow-citizens would certainly be made to suffer untold evil. He demonstrated beyond question the correctness of his position by citing figures in the Auditor's Report, which showed the proportion of burdens sustained by such counties as Edgecombe, Warren, Halifax, New Hanover and others in supporting the State government.

He then discussed

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTS

passed by the Republicans in 1868–'69, and the amendments which had been made by subsequent Democratic legislation, and showed the superior benefits of the latter. And they may distort with all their skill the plain purport and meaning and intent of this act, but the irresistible conclusion of the whole matter is, that it protects honesty against fraud and rascality, and no honest man should object to it. The operation of this law inures as much to the benefit of the tenant as to the landlord or any one else.

He next alluded to the subject of

EDUCATION,

and said that our opponents claim that "the Republican party has always been the friend of education!" Friend, indeed! They collected in the year 1869 $100,000 for school purposes, but not one cent was appropriated for this high and grand object. In 1870, they collected $200,000, and only expended $38,000 of it, while in the very next year, 1871, the Democratic party collected and spent for school purposes $174,000, and have since been increasing our educational facilities. The whites and the colored people enjoy equal educational advantages, but their indebtedness to the party that "has always been a friend to education" for anything in that direction is easily cancelled. The moneys now collected for this purpose are spent in the counties in which they are collected by the county officials under the law. The Democrats have also established two normal schools, one at the University for the whites, and the other at Fayetteville for the colored people.

Sketching the whole ground at a glance, he closed by an appeal to the patriotic white men without regard to former party affiliations, to strike hands in the glorious work of redeeming our country from misrule. In no county in the State, with your 2,000 white men, is there a better opportunity to perform the high requirements of patriotic duty, and that would be hailed with a thrill of joy throughout the State. To the old man, who perchance might cast his last vote at this election, let it be your pride to leave to your children the proud heritage of a memory that is entwined in your country's honor. To the young man who shall cast his first vote, let it be one that, through all future life, will bring no regrets, but for exalted purpose and noble intent, will ever be to you a source of mingled pride and pleasure.

L. L. P.

"GEN. HANCOCK fought gallantly during the war, and both *knew what the war was for and knew when the war was ended.*" These words from Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN'S recent letter are worth quotation and remembrance, and account for the enthusiasm with which the Democratic nominee is supported by the majority of the people of the United States, North and South.

PREVENT RATHER THAN PUNISH.

As we have said, the people of North Carolina need not to be educated into a willingness to pay proper taxes for proper schools. They do need urging to determined action to secure the taxation and the teaching. It will not be the fault of the Democratic candidates for State offices, nor of this newspaper, if they are not induced by words spoken and words printed to interest themselves sufficiently to secure the return to the next Assembly of members intelligent enough to understand the State's educational needs and brave enough to make appropriations for their supply. As yesterday the State's duty in this regard was considered, so to-day some of the results to be sought are presented.

The first great object of education is to inculcate sound moral principles. Not simply to present them; but so to plant them in the mind and heart as to make them instructive, habitual and controlling impulses. The necessity of education for this purpose was obvious to the heathen mind. "Vice," said SENECA, "we can learn of ourselves; but virtue and wisdom require a tutor." The virtues are of slow growth at best. It needs line upon line, and precept upon precept to grave them firmly upon the heart and fix them as steady springs of action. It may be said home is the school in which these virtues are best taught. Granted, if the parents are qualified to teach; but even then the school is an indispensable auxiliary. The census of 1870 shows to what extent illiteracy pervades the homes of our white population. Can illiterate parents be efficient instructors in moral virtue? Can they enforce its sacred obligations, illustrate its beauty or present it in its native and attractive colors? If we turn to the colored race these questions recur in their fullest force. How can the parent then teach what has never been learned? At best the moral mandate is sternly delivered, and the failure to comply brings out no tender explanations of the hatefulness of vice, and endeavors to fortify the mind against its commission in future, but is promptly visited with abuse and stripes. The tendency of such a course is to induce a resort to secrecy and concealment, not to reformation.

Putting it upon the lowest ground, that of mere interest, the duty of educating the children of the State is imperative. Manual labor must be the destiny of nineteen-twentieths of the children now growing up; perhaps a larger proportion of the black race. There exists an idea that mere brute force is sufficient for this calling. But all who have had an opportunity of observation in those States where universal education is the rule know how great is the difference between the results effected by mere physical force and those accomplished when that force is directed by an intelligent mind. The difference in the case of a single individual, when the work is done by mere force of muscle, and what can be done when skill and contrivance are brought into requisition is very great. Multiply this difference in the case of one individual by the whole number of laborers and the aggregate is immense. The difference would in a single year add incalculably to the productive resources of the State. In a few years it would defray the expense of any system of education upon however grand a scale projected. It would in one lifetime place the State, in all the elements of wealth, among the favored States of the Union.

But physical force and skill, important factors though they be, are not enough to secure the highest efficiency in the laborer. There are moral qualities even more important. Though strong and skillful, the laborer may be idle, dishonest, lazy, thriftless. The virtues which counteract these habits are not inborn; they are fruits of careful culture. This truth, so completely lost sight of in many States, was deemed worthy of recognition in the constitutions of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In the former, schools are directed to be established to inculcate among other virtues there enumerated, "industry and economy, honesty and punctuality in dealing." In the latter they are set forth more at large: "industry and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity and sobriety." Upon the value of the virtues so recognized and enjoined, no stronger commentary could be demanded than is afforded by the prosperity of those States. The lower the stage of civilization in which a people may be found, the more necessary is the inculcation of these virtues. A large portion of our laborers from their former servile condition—a condition beyond their control—are peculiarly the prey of vices the opposite of the virtues here mentioned. Without education these vices will be transmitted to their posterity, and the labor of future generations will be no better than that of to-day.

There is another consideration to which recent events give weight in this connection. An ignorant population is the sport of every delusion. Bad men can, in a short time, turn such people against the best interests of a State, and their own as well, and make them the unconscious tools of base designs. The political evils attending this state of things were experienced by us with fatal effect for some time after the late war. In another form large sections of our State have lately experienced them. A short time since by a movement as sudden as it was mysterious, commenced an emigration of the blacks from some Eastern counties and districts in this State. There existed no known cause for this movement, and it was directed to a region for which, by constitution and previous habit, they were little fitted. We could do nothing to arrest it, for we were ignorant both of its origin and purpose. Enough is now known to satisfy us that its origin and purpose were political and that the heartless speculators who were engaged in it took no thought of the suffering, sickness and death which its execution involved to its victims. The same thing may be repeated any day in any part of the State. Can prosperity be enjoyed, much less can progress be made when labor is so unstable? Is there any remedy except education?

The fact that our land is rife with crime stares us in the face. We pass by a class of crimes so frequent as to be hardly noticed. Fruits, vegetables and poultry are so commonly the objects of plunder that crime of this sort seems to be regarded as a thing of course. In things like these no man expects to enjoy the benefit of his industry. We speak now of grosser crimes. Every court witnesses to their fearful frequency. Every court ends with sending to the penitentiary a number convicted of such crimes. For months, it may be for years, the convict has only criminals for his associates. Amidst such associates he sees much that is repulsive; he hears little but such noisome abominations as the depraved fancies of these outcasts delight in. Pollution penetrates his whole mind and soul. At length he comes out worse than he went in. When abroad, though shunned by the better class of people, he spreads infection among the young and the thoughtless wherever he goes. The contagion spreads from him to others, and yet to others, in an ever widening circle. The penitentiary as a reformatory institution is a delusion; as a penal institution it divests crime of half its horrors by fellowship in suffering. But the penitentiary is the constitutional panacea for crime, and the constitution controls legislation of that sort. We ask the application of another remedy sanctioned by humanity and religion—a sound Christian education.

PROFESSOR DABNEY.

Those who know tell us that this gentleman who has been elected Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina is eminently fit for the position.

Prof. MALLETT certifies that he completed the entire course of general, analytical and agricultural chemistry at the University of Virginia, getting his degrees in those courses. Soon afterwards he was elected to the chair of Chemistry in Emory and Henry college, where his teaching was remarkably successful and he developed all the qualities required for a first rate Professor. He thence repaired to the University of Goettingen in Germany, and studied under Professors WOOHLER and H. HUBNER. These eminent chemists certify that "he worked with very distinguished diligence and with very good results in the laboratory, and has already with much ability completed in a large part his investigation, which he contemplates publishing later for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy." The Professors of the University of Virginia and of Emory and Henry College certify, not only to his conspicuous scientific and literary abilities, but to his true Christian character, his gifts in imparting knowledge to his students, and his courteous manners. One of the Professors of the latter institution says that "he is the best teacher" he ever saw.

We welcome Prof. DABNEY to North Carolina, and doubt not that those who are friends for his distinguished father's sake will soon become friends for his own.

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN.

The Republicans have nominated for President, says the New York *World*, a man convicted by a committee of his own party of bribe-taking and perjury, and for Vice-President an ex-Federal official removed from the public service by an administration of his own party for "gross abuses," including extravagance, practical connivance at corruption and neglect of duty. To manage the campaign they have selected a chairman who, according to the Supreme Court, undertook to deprive an old woman of weak mind of her property, and a secretary mixed up with the transactions of the District of Columbia pavement ring. This is a year, we have been given to understand, when the Republican party has put forward its purest and strongest men. We should, for the curiosity of the thing, just like to know what the Republicans regard as a smirched candidate!

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT is said to be negotiating with Southern railroads for the fast mail service authorized by Congress at its late session. A press dispatch from Washington last night says that the Department hopes to have completed contracts "within a month or two" with the coast and interior lines by which New Orleans and New York will be one day nearer to each other. When that is done the New York mail will reach New Orleans, we think, about twelve hours before it gets to Raleigh.

The census returns of Michigan have not yet been completed, but there is enough to show that the population of the State will amount to about 1,600,000, which is an increase over 1870 of 420,000.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, July 20, 1880.

Isn't it a shame that the beautiful name of our beautiful river Swannanoa should be printed all through the long article in the August No. of Harper's Magazine as Swannanoa? ..... The ignoramus of an editor or proof reader, whoever is responsible, should be taken out and ducked in one of its loveliest pools, and if that did not teach him better, then pitched into one of its roughest cataracts. Of course Mrs. Davis, the author of the "By Paths in the mountains," is not responsible,—that is if she really followed those bypaths and did not follow a rather common fashion in these parts of writing about places and things that she never saw. I am half inclined to think that she did follow that fashion, and that she never saw the Swannanoa, and Alexander's excellent country tavern, and Mount Mitchell, when I find her saying, that "Upon the summit of the highest peak Professor Mitchell was killed by falling from a precipice, and was buried by the United States government in an unusual freak of poetic justice on the very summit. His name was given to the mountain. Such monument no man ever had." Now if Mrs. Davis had been there, would she have written that Dr. Mitchell was killed upon the summit of the highest peak, or that he was buried by the United States Government? Hardly. And so, as Mr. Dobbin denied all knowledge of the man who claimed to have known him at *Ray-ley*, I must doubt about the verity of Mrs. Davis's travels. Speaking of a monument to the memory of the eminent scientist, who gave up his life in the pursuit of knowledge for which he was already famed, I may perhaps be pardoned for stating that his daughters, inheriting all his love of learning and abounding with filial affection, are contemplating the erection of a suitable monument on the summit of nature's monument which alone, as yet, marks the grand spot where his remains lie, and to which they were borne, not by the United States but by the strong arms of his admiring countrymen. May I not suggest, that the expense of such a monument should not be allowed to fall upom them, but that there are surely men of means and liberality in the State who will take it off their hands?

There is occasional kind feeling in Mrs. Davis's article, but it is more than neutralized by such passages as this:—

"'If more of the Southern men,' said Mrs. Mulock, 'had the common sense to know how to put their shoulders to the wheel, and energy to do it, the cart would have been out of the mire long ago.'"

"'But they haven't,' said her husband, snappishly, looking at the Judge. 'They even thrust back the help that would take it out.'"

For "help" read carpet-baggers: and for "taking it out" remember Laflin, who was being "thrust back" after stealing all he could lay his hands on, and after inquiring anxiously "if there was anything left?"

I am glad to see so many accounts of increased population in various towns and counties of North Carolina. A very little of this is due to immigration, probably, but most of it to natural increase and to a more accurate taking of the census. You will need it all, I think, to enable you to retain your eight members of Congress under the new apportionment of one member probably for every 170,000 inhabitants, instead of one for every 135,000 (about) as at present. The South as a section will doubtless lose, but I hope North Carolina will not.

If ever man had reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends," that man is Gen. Jas. A. Garfield. The country has been ringing with his condemnation as to the Credit Mobilier case by his friend Judge Poland, and now we have Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, a Republican and an Ohio man, solemnly adjudging, in a case decided in October, 1879, that his receipt of a fee of $5,000 from DeGolyer, "was a sale of official fluence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy." When before was ever man who had committed such an act put up for the highest office in the country or the world? To elect such a man would be to inaugurate a saturnalia of rogues.

The charming domestic life of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert is abundantly shown in the life of the Prince, as it had been in other ways. The following paragraph shows how their boys were raised. "When Prince Alfred was in South Africa representing his august mother among the English colonists there, Prince Albert was delighted to be told by the governor, Sir George Grey, that nothing pleased the native chiefs so much as "the sight of a number of hardy *bare-footed* lads assisting at daybreak in washing the decks, *foremost among them in activity and energy, the son of the Queen of England.*" Is this the sort of pride American fathers and sons are wont to indulge in?"

Going from church on Sunday night I came upon quite a crowd of people, male and female, in the middle of Fifth Avenue, where a shrill female voice in expostulation was heard. Inquiring what was the matter, the dog-catcher's cart was pointed out in the midst of the crowd and I was told that the lady's pet dog had been snatched up in her presence and she was pretty excrcised in consequence. I did not stop to see the result, but suppose that this pet has shared the fate of hundreds of "curs of low degree" who have been submerged in the river. Dog-catching is quite a business here.

H.

WAIFS:—

A Brooklyn mother fed her year-old baby on sliced cucumbers and milk, and then wanted the prayers of the church because the Lord took it away.

If you want correct information about any kind of business, ask the individual who has never engaged in it.

Seven Leavenworth doctors gathered around a man who fell on the walk. Four called it a case of sunstroke, and the other three said it was a fit. Along came a small boy and proved that it was banana peel.

Sunday-school scholar—"Did you say the hairs of my head were numbered?" Teacher—"Yes, dear." Scholar—"Well, then (pulling out a hair and presenting it) what's the number of that one?"

It is suspected that the three cent piece was invented to deceive the deacons. It can be slipped into the contribution box as ostentatiously as a dime.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 22, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Wednesday, July 21, 1880:

5 o'clock, a. m.,	73	3 o'clock, p. m.,	86
" "	79	6 " "	82
" m.	83		

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21,—The indications for the South Atlantic and East Gulf states are as follows: Cloudy or partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, variable winds mostly southwesterly, and stationary temperature and barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

Edward J. Hardin—Groceries.
George Allen & Co.—Cotton Press.
W. C. & A. B. Stronach—Groceries.
Yeargan, Petty & Co.—City Business Item.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker—City Business Items.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS:—

Judge Ashe occupied his seat on the bench yesterday. He looks much improved.

A preacher missed the train yesterday. He didn't say anything, but we could hear him sizz.

We were indebted to Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, for a delightful day yesterday.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has just paid a policy of $1,000 on Adolphus Bear, of Wilmington.

The Republican party has lost one more vote. Deputy Sheriff S. C. Welsh brought down James Norman and caged him.

We saw a rare sight yesterday, but one we shall always be glad to see and chronicle. It was a farmer—a Wake county farmer—offering flour for sale.

We are requested by the managers of the races to-day to invite all the members of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society to attend.

Professor Geo. T. Winston has been unanimously elected President of the Teachers Association of the State in place of President Battle, who declined re-election.

First class in arithmetic stand up. What are the gross receipts of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, of New York, when they paid $37.62 tax on premiums at the rate of 2 per cent.?

The Board of Agriculture met in the executive office yesterday morning, and after the transaction of some unimportant routine business adjourned subject to the call of the President of the Board.

The only case before the Mayor was that of Ferrel, for striking a negro boy in the face with an apple, "out of pure wantonness," as he expressed it. The Mayor changed the Scriptures slightly, and only mulcted him $2.25 for an eye.

One of Rand & Barbee's teams ran away yesterday, but as they didn't do anything but break the tongue of the dray, and couldn't even smash a small chunk of an African, they can't expect any favorable notice from this paper.

They are expecting a grand time at Hendersonville on the 28th. From the handbill given us by Mr. J. D. Creech we see that there are three stakes to be shot for; that the "Burnt Cork Minstrels" of Hendersonville give a concert on the 27th; and the exercises will close on the night of the 28th with a grand ball. The committee of arrangements consists of Messrs. H. G. Ewart and T. W. Dantzler.

Dr. Blacknall has the prettiest lot of game chickens we ever saw. They are a cross of the imported Irish Red with the old Nick Arrington Stonefence strain. The doctor never fights chickens but he raises these just for their beauty, and he told a man who wanted some the other day that if he would pick out the best one he would sell him one if he could not find any friend to give it to.

Miss Annette Morton died in Richmond Sunday morning. Miss Morton had been connected with the Peace Institute since the Messrs. Burwell took charge of it, and had before that been with them at their school in Charlotte. She was a great favorite with all the pupils of these schools, and many of them throughout the State and the entire South will learn of her death with sorrow. Miss Morton died of dropsy.

A new thing in the way of Accident Policy has been started in Raleigh. Jno. Kelly has made arrangements with the agent of the Traveller's Insurance Company by which an accident policy for $3,000 is issued to every person who hires a vehicle from him for the benefit of the hirer. The plan is worked thus. Whenever any one hires a vehicle of any kind from John, he telephones the insurance agent, who at once writes an accident ticket good for the day which he sends by mail to the hirer.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Present, Chief Justice Smith and Justices Ashe and Dillard.

The Court resumed the consideration of appeals from the Sixth Judicial District and disposed of causes as follows:

State vs. Daniel Keath, from Rutherford; argued by Attorney General Kenan for the State, and Merrimon, Fuller & Fuller for the defendant.

J. H. Wilson and wife vs. J. C. Limberger et al., from Gaston; argued by Wilson & Son for the plaintiffs, and Jones & Johnston for the defendants.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, when the hearing of appeals from the Sixth Judicial District will be resumed.

GIVE IT UP.—When we saw a letter in the post office yesterday without any stamp on it directed to W. F. Askew, Neuse, N. C., we began to prepare a local about some newspaper's not coming out on account of not receiving its supply of paper, but when we saw a letter in the same fix directed in the same hand to the Piedmont Guano Company, Baltimore, we groped. Unless three cents each is put up on those letters the people for whom they are designed will never know any more about them than we do, and this is the only consolation we have for our ignorance.

East Raleigh Republican Club.

Last night, just as we reached the office after supper, the dulcet strains of Rufe Stanly's band, borne on the soft night breeze, warned us that there was something up. We got the idea in our head, from the complexion of the crowd, that Judge Buxton was to be serenaded, and thinking that possibly his oyster-like dumbness might be broken up, we

FOLLOWED THE MUSIC.

We found, however, that our first idea was erroneous. The objective point of the procession was old Camp Russell, where the East Raleigh Republican Club were to have a meeting. Being in for the game we concluded to see it through. When we arrived we found the crowd assembled in one of the barrack buildings. A hall about eighty feet long can never be brilliantly illuminated by five tallow candles and a couple of ordinary oil lamps, and when the crowd filed in the darkness could be leant up against.

Right here we desire to say that although not invited, we received every courtesy from the members and officers of the club. In fact, we can say with truth, and some pride, that the colored folk of Raleigh are with very rare exceptions, invariably

POLITE AND COURTEOUS.

But to the meeting: It was about 9 o'clock when D. P. Lane, the gentleman to the shirt collar, and President of the club, called the meeting to order. There seemed to be no minister present, for the meeting was opened by taking up a collection instead of by prayer. When the religious services were concluded, the President advanced to the edge of the "flatform" and introduced Moses A. Bledsoe, and that gentleman arose and proceeded to "redress de 'sembly." Just here we noticed that there were some white Republicans in the hall. All told, they numbered five, and their faces showed like the spots on a black spangled chicken cock.

BLEDSOE'S SPEECH.

We were much disappointed in Mr. Bledsoe's harangue. He seemed to be heavily handicapped and said so little that it was not worth walking a block much less a mile to hear. He said he wanted all the colored votes and as many white votes as he could get. We hardly thought this news. We had supposed all the time that Mr. Bledsoe wanted all the white votes he could get. In fact we have a very well defined opinion that he wanted a great many more whites than he will get and that he will continue to want them. He then said, and we think here we use the gentleman's own language, "If there is a colored man, who so far forgets his self-respect, who so far forgets his duty to his color and to his race as to vote the Democratic ticket, you know what to do with him, you know where he ought to be sent." We hope Mr. Bledsoe did not mean by his words to advise his hearers to bull-doze such colored people as desire to vote the Democratic ticket, but such is the natural effect of his words.

But as we said, the speech was not worth listening to and was certainly not worth reporting. In our opinion that it was not worth listening to, we were joined by many of the colored audience. Before the speaker had well started the hands began to drop out in knots, and, when about half of them were gone, we left too.

At one o'clock we learned that after Mr. Bledsoe finished A. Magnin, J. E. O'Hara, Jas. H. Harris, B. B. Goins, W. V. Turner, J. H. Renfrow, J. Eaton Bledsoe and J. F. A. Lamond also gave in their experience.

PERSONAL.—Major Clement Dowd Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, is in the city.

Mr. C. W. Burkhead has just returned from an extended Northern tour, having visited Boston, New York, Podunk, Niagara, Magnolia and other points of interest.

Rev. Mr. Bobbitt left to attend the District Conference at Hillsboro.

Col. T. M. Holt left for Haw River.

Rev. Dr. Marshall has gone to Beaufort.

Dr. Lyman has gone to Salisbury, intending to visit the mountains before his return.

Mrs. Strange, Miss Ella Andrews and Miss Eliza McKee left for Asheville. Misses Mamie and Jane Ellis passed through heading in the same direction. Go West, young man, go West; you'll find all the girls there.

W. A. Lemly, cashier of the Wachovia National Bank, of Winston, J. C. Buxton, Esq., Rev. W. S. Bynum and family, J. C. Gilmer and family, Mrs. J. A. Bitting and Miss Dobson, of Winston, and Miss Dillard, of Greensboro, passed through the city yesterday from Beaufort.

Attorney-General Kenan returned yesterday morning. He will leave for Duplin on Saturday to attend the raising of a Hancock-Jarvis flag.

Governor Jarvis is expected in town this morning. He has been detained by the illness of Mrs. Jarvis.

TWO-FORTY ON THE PLANK.—Yesterday morning we asked Mr. Plimley who has charge of the races to take place this afternoon, for some news. His reply was; "I haven't time to be talking about news. That black horse Henry Clay is feeling good all over and there is going to be two terrible races on that track to-morrow." We went to work then and found from him that a band of music will be on hand. We also learned that the grounds would be thoroughly policed and that every arrangement would be made for the comfort and convenience of the guests. Refreshments will be for sale on the grounds. Those of our people who don't attend the races to-day will be sorry for it, for all the indications are that the races will be hotly contested and worth seeing.

THE UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.—This body met in the Executive office yesterday morning. Thirteen of the Trustees were present. Rev. Dr. Neill McKay was called to the chair and R. H. Battle, Jr., was appointed temporary secretary. The only business before the board was the election of a successor to Professor Redd in the chair of Agricultural Chemistry. Professor Charles William Dabney was elected.

ONLY A FACE AT THE WINDOW.—Mr. Sherwood Haywood was waked on Tuesday night by some person trying to open his window. On his asking who was there his nocturnal visitor left, apparently in some haste and without leaving any card.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Warsaw *Brief Mention* says Duplin has had elegant seasons and crops are fine.

The *Visitor* says that Surry's corn crop never looked more promising, and an unusually large yield is expected.

The Greensboro *Patriot* tells of "a colored man in the neighborhood of Warnersville, near this city, who says he is the father of forty-two children, and isn't certain whether he has counted them all."

The Greensboro *Central Protestant* says that the time of Dr. Deems in the Holy Land on his late visit, is said to have been mainly devoted to obtaining material for the "Life of Moses," on which he has been sometime engaged.

A tobacco factory in Milton, N. C., owned by the estate of Geo. L. Smith, and occupied by Hatcher & Stamps, was burned on Tuesday. Loss on stock and machinery estimated at $16,000; insurance $4,000. No insurance on the building.

The Durham *Plant* says that "the crops of upper Orange, Alamance, Caswell and some portions of Person, are said to be the finest seen in those sections for years. As an evidence of promising crops there is a marked decline in the price of flour."

The Durham Board of Trade, says the *Plant*, subscribed $150 to aid in repairing the bridge at Fish Dam, in Wake county. The Wake county commissioners have also appropriated $150 for the same purpose, and we hope the work will be completed at an early day.

The Alamance *Gleaner* says the population of Graham is 379, Company Shops 817, and the county 14,584. The population of Alamance has increased 2,710 in the last ten years. In 1870 it was 11,874, only 32 more than in 1860, when it was but 408 more than in 1850.

Alamance suffered heavily by hail on Wednesday of last week, the *Gleaner* says. But in the Rock Creek neighborhood the prospects for a corn crop are better than in five years past. Rain has been plentiful, so much so that the ground has been too wet for plowing during the past two weeks.

They war on women yet. The Charlotte *Observer* says that "for thirteen years Miss M. A. Patterson has been postmistress at China Grove. She was induced to take the office some time after the war when it was very difficult to find competent persons who would take the oath required. The business of the office has been conducted chiefly by Mr. I. F. Patterson, and there has been no complaint as to the way it was managed. A few days ago Miss Patterson was notified that she had been dismissed, and R. S. W. Sechler was appointed in her stead. Sechler is the only Republican in the place and no concealment is made of the fact that he was appointed on account of politics."

The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, will be held at Friendsville, Tenn., commencing Wednesday, August 11th, with (select) Representative Session at 10 o'clock a. m. The general business of the Yearly Meeting will commence Thursday, August 12th. Representatives will not be charged for board, others will pay sixty cents per day. When notice was given last year that there would be no Yearly Meeting held at New Garden this fall, people of other denominations seemed to regret it quite as much as their own members, for it has usually been looked forward to with pleasant anticipations by many, and to supply in some degree this want, it was agreed to hold at New Garden a general meeting, beginning Friday, October 29th.

The Wilmington *Star* learns from "Mr. Luther Cromartie, Bladen county, of a severe storm on the 14th instant. It prostrated fences, corn and cotton and everything in its way, including trees, which were taken off by the tops in the grove. A large oak which stood in front of the dwelling was blown down, falling on the building and upsetting a portion of it. The fastenings to the front doors were forced loose by the violence of the wind, and the doors blown open. Upon one of the doors being closed again it took five men to hold the shutter until it could be secured. The beds were actually blown from the bedsteads, and the rain was forced all though the house, saturating everything with water. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes and was accompanied by a little hail."

The management of the Dixie Floral and Fruit Fair, to come off at Wadesboro on the 28th and 29th of the present month, says the Charlotte *Observer*, are exerting themselves to add special attractions to the occasion. Aside from the novel feature of a camping out which is proposed, there are to be such amusements as "climbing a greased pole," "slow mule race," "wheelbarrow race," "bag race," greased pig race," "reading by Miss McCall," &c. These and like artistic, but somewhat rural, amusements occur at stated times throughout the two days, and it must not be inferred that those who are most successful in executing the several feats are to go unrewarded. Premiums are to be awarded, and it appears from the circular that there has been a refreshing regard for appropriateness which does not always distinguish such occasions. There is no such occurrence as the presentation of a pair of kid gloves to the exhibitor of the best bull, as at the State fair on one occasion. On the contrary, there is a scrupulous regard for fitness. The winner of the wrestling match is to receive a pair of suspenders; the winner of the walking match, a pair of shoes; the winner of the three legged race a pair of pants. These are only a few of the many attractions which may be seen at Wadesboro.

ROW AT STATESVILLE.—From a gentleman who reached Raleigh yesterday we learn that there was a sharp row at the depot in Statesville Tuesday. The affair started between the runners for two rival hotels. While it was in progress a son of Mrs. Reeves, of the St. James Hotel, came up and struck one of the combatants over the head with a stick, and was shot through the knee by the stricken party. Only one shot was fired, but this was enough to create intense excitement, which had not entirely subsided when our informant left.

New York has declared war on cats, even Mr. Bergh consenting thereto in the interest of humanity.

Turmoil in the East.

[From the New York Herald, 20th.]

An article recently published in the *Republique Francaise*, and commonly accepted as an indication of the views of M. Gambetta on the difficulties in Eastern Europe, is very sanguine as to the happy issue of all these troubles. In this article the report that there was to be in Turkish waters a naval demonstration of the force of England and France is laughed at, whence it seems safe to assume that that story was inaccurate, at least so far as it related to France. It was also argued, somewhat in ignorance of Turkish history, that the Sultan would not, on pain of expulsion from Europe, openly refuse to abide by the decisions of the Berlin Conference, though he might oppose an underhand resistance through the Albanians, which it is assumed Greece could easily overcome. Greece, however, has not in fact an army that can cope with the Albanians. She has in fact only a nominal army—a certain number of men who in the past few years have been rushed through the forms of military training, but only a small portion of whom are with the colors. She would be at a disadvantage in such a war. She will not, however, be placed in such a position with regard to it as is assumed in the article referred to. Turkey will not accept any situation merely because it is the known will of Europe that she should, but only such points as she is satisfied Europe will fight for, and she will force the assumption of a warlike attitude before she concedes the Grecian frontier.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:—

Cleopatra's Needle has arrived at New York, and the *World* is happy thereat.

The Ohio Democrats meet in Convention to-day, to nominate a State ticket.

The friends of Whitaker, the colored cadet, claim to have private information that the President will overrule the finding of the Court of Inquiry, and give the young man another chance to pass his examination.

A Campbell county, Georgia, woman, says an exchange, told the enumerator that she was twenty-five years old, and her son was thirteen. Surprised, he asked her if there was not some mistake. She said emphatically there was not; that she was just twelve years old when he was born.

The New Haven *Union* "has it on the authority of a well-known professor of Yale College that Mr. Bristow is strong for Hancock, he having informed the Professor on Wednesday, in New York city, that he would not only vote but work for the Democratic standard-bearer." Mr. Bristow will be remembered as the leading candidate for President of the better class of Republicans in 1876. He was Grant's Secretary of the Treasury.

The full census returns give Utah a population in round numbers of 144,000, an increase of 65 per cent. in ten years. At their last April Conference the Mormons reported that the Mormon population was 112,900, leaving 32,000 non-Mormons. In 1870 the non-Mormons were less than 10,000. There is, therefore, an increase in the Gentile element of 200 per cent., and an increase of the Mormon population of 45 per cent.

The scare of famine fever in the West of Ireland is rapidly dying out, official investigations having proved that the first reports were exaggerated and that where fever existed it was not from starvation, but ordinary typhus, to which the bad sanitary condition of their dwellings constantly predisposed the people. From all parts of the country come the most cheering accounts of the condition of the crops, which are only darkened by reports of the appearance of potato blight in some districts in parts of counties Dublin, Sligo, Cork and Mayo. The blight, however, is confined to old potatoes. Nothing can be more luxuriant than the grain crops.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS:—

Duplin Democrats hold their primary elections on August 28th and the County Convention on September 6.

Governor Jarvis and Colonel Kenan are to speak at Kenansville, Duplin county, on August 3, Tuesday of Court week.

The Wilmington *Star* says that "Greasy Sam Watts has received the nomination for elector for this district."

Guilford's Democratic Convention will meet on August 21. A *Patriot* correspondent names D. F. Caldwell for the Senate, and Julius A. Gray and Jos. S. Ragsdale for the House.

He was a Failure.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A day or two since a traveler from the East walked into the Cass House with his grip-sack in one hand and the other pressed to his jaw, and he wasn't long in permitting fifteen or twenty people to know that he had been afflicted with the toothache every minute since 7 o'clock the previous evening. He couldn't eat, drink nor stand still, and when some one asked him why he didn't go to a dentist, he replied:

"Because I haven't got the pluck! Here I am, a great, big six-footer, able to knock down an ox, and yet I haven't got the grit to stand one yank on this tooth! I've been down on the battle-line, in free fights, and out among the red skins, but I'm a coward!"

Some laughed and some encouraged him, and he finally said:

"Well, I believe I'll try it, but I know what I am, and I want something to push me on. I'll bet this five-dollar bill against ten cents that I'll have the tooth pulled."

One of the guests made the wager, and a small crowd went along to see the fun. The stranger walked up as bold as a lion, took a seat in the dental chair, and evinced no signs of crawfishing until the dentist picked up the forceps and told him to get a good grip on the chair. Then he grew white in an instant, slid out of the chair and seized his hat and said:—

"It's just as I expected! I'm a great big calf on wheels, and the worst flunker in America, but I can't help it! I've lost the five dollars, and will probably have the toothache right along for a week, but I'll have to stand it and hope to be struck by lightning or mashed up on the cars."

Lightning was never worse beaten than when it struck a barrel of butter in Medina, O., last week. In about five seconds the lightning was nowhere, while the butter was there just the same.

READ AND REFLECT.

Credit Mobilier.

[Radical Poland Committee's Report to the House of Representatives, Feb. 18, 1880.]

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

De Golyer Pavement Job.

[Radical United States Supreme Court Decision, October 1879.]

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract, which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman—was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. No counselor-at-law while holding high office has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretence of making a legal argument exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

A KENTUCKIAN TRIES IT.

How a Newport Man Experimented in Starvation.

[From the Kentucky State Journal.]

A member of the Scientific Association, of Newport, doubting the fast of Dr. Tanner, the writer, in order to prove to him beyond a doubt that a human being, in good health, could exist on air diluted with an occasional drop of water a given time, undertook a strict fast, beginning Sunday morning the 11th inst.

Some trouble arose in regard to whether the fasting should begin before or after the faster would eat his breakfast. It was finally decided that he would begin after breakfast, which meal consisted of only four fried eggs, a slice of ham, two cups of coffee, a plate of warm biscuit, and other minor articles to suit, and was served precisely at thirty minutes to 6 o'clock, so that the faster could get through in time to begin at the latter hour, at which time precisely the fasting began.

The subject was dressed in a plain linen suit of one piece, covering him entirely, extremities included, in order that he couldn't use his hands or feet with which to smuggle food; it was also without pockets. The bed on which he was placed was entirely new, and had been thoroughly examined that it might not contain any bugs or other animals in the shape of food; it having been asserted by several of the physicians present as their belief that Dr. Tanner existed on the bug to the bed born. The flies had also been carefully excluded from the room, they being a very nourishing food. But if those who drove all the flies out of the room had known that the subject at fast never could eat flies raw, unless when done up in store apple-butter, they might have saved themselves that trouble.

After cautioning the partner of his bosom to feed the chickens regularly, the patient began his great test immediately after breakfast. The following is a true record of the endurance:

At 6:30 a. m.—Pulse normal, though a gentle cavity in the stomach is noticeable.

At 7 a. m.—Pulse not quite so normal as half an hour previous, but still tolerably normal considering.

At 7:30 a. m.—The patient sleeping soundly and snoring loudly; but the latter is not caused by a loss of tissue so much as that the subject lay on his back.

8 a. m.—The patient still asleep, but called out "Zwei!" He afterward explained that it wasn't because he was hungry, but had dreamed he was in a saloon drinking beer with some friends. Here several of the physicians cried out: "Fraud! fraud!" and argued that the body could derive sustenance from eating and drinking in its mind while asleep. Dr. Jeancon argued that it could not.

8:30 a. m.—Patient bright; eyes same color as usual; stomach normal, but flatter; tongue moist. Nine physicians, seven reporters and fourteen sub-reporters and a dozen or so friends of the undeceased in the room.

9 a. m.—Patient shows signs of hunger, is very crabbed and wants to kick out of the room Dr. Davis, who stated that he believed patient had just eaten a fly that had fallen into his throat.

9:30 a. m.—Patient asleep again, and snoring normally. Drs. Thornton, Gunkel and Locke determined to apply the sphygmograph to ascertain the true condition of the pulse; also the dynometer to learn how his muscular strength is, and likewise the æsthesiometer (everybody knows what that is) to learn of the condition of his sense of touch. Dr. Jones objected to the use of the last instrument, saying that the best way of ascertaining the sense of touch was to tickle the patient on the end of his nose with the ends of a few male hairs. He was finally allowed to make the test, which proved an æsthesiometer, a sphygmograph and dynometer combined, for the same instant it was applied the Doctor lay on the floor insensible. The patient had touched him with the bunched end of his right arm.

10 a. m.—Patient experiences a kind of goneness in the stomach. He proposes a walk out in the open air, but Dr. Keener, being too keen for him, objected, on the grounds that a person fasting so long could receive nourishment from the air; else how do the spirits live? Patient didn't walk.

10:30 a. m.—Here the fasting man's wife made her appearance and wanted to know if they wouldn't allow him just a quart of beer only. She was refused; whereat she became greatly alarmed and said she knew he would die, and that she didn't want a dead man for a husband.

11 a. m.—Tongue a little unnormal, presenting a somewhat parched surface, and patient spitting cotton. A few ounces of water was suggested, but the irate faster threatened to whip any man who would offer him water—"never drank the stuff, and won't begin now."

11:30 A. M.—Stomach filling up with goneness, but its pulsations are tolerably normal. The patient wants to kick out a physician who doubts that he has fasted since morning.

11:45 A. M.—Dr. Phythian pronounces the patient's case a most critical one, but the latter exhibits great normal nerve, and says he feels just as well as ever, but a little thirsty, having been accustomed to take lunch at 10 o'clock. He takes a long walk about the room. P. S.—A letter from George Francis Train has just been received, telling the patient for God's sake to cease not eating any longer, that he has already gained a victory; but the latter sends him word back to go to.

12 M.—Time's up. Patient still alive, and expresses his belief that he could fast an hour longer if he wasn't so hungry. The physicians slink from the room perfectly astonished at human endurance.

Tanner Tanned by a Darky.

[Southern Outrage Report.]

Dr. Tanner's fast of fifteen days is all very well in its way, but if he goes through the forty days without caving in he is certainly entitled to brag of the performance. But the championship belt is held in Louisiana, and Dr. Tanner can't expect to win it by forty days' starving. It is of record in the United States Court of New Orleans that a negro inhabitant of Grant Parish fasted sixty days. In the celebrated Grant Parish case tried there, Nelson Johnson testified that he was so fearful of his life after the "Colfax massacre" (as he termed it) that he took refuge in the swamps. In the course of his evidence he said: "I didn't eat nuffin for two months." Hon. Michael Ryan cross-examined him at length upon this extraordinary fast, and finally prevailed upon Nelson to admit: "Well, to tell you de truf, Judge, I sorter eat some berries but fore de Lord I didn't eat nuffin else." "Well, my colored friend," remarked Judge Ryan, "you bate our Lord by twenty days," and Nelson answered: "Fore de Lord, I did, sir."

Sunday Closing in Scotland.

[From the London Truth, July 8th.]

I was talking to a Scotchman about the effect of Sunday closing in his country. He said that no one objected to it. But, on further inquiry, I found that the reason was that each canny Scot fills a flask with whisky on Saturday night, and refreshes himself with this national beverage during his Sabbath walk.

WAIFS:—

"Thrashing by steam," murmured a fond mother, as she glanced at an article in an agricultural paper. "What git ups they have to have nowadays. If I'd had one of those steam thrashers for my four boys my arms wouldn't have been so achy and rheumaticky as they are to-day," and she dreamily thought of the past as it might have been.

"Look heah, squire, dars a niggah in Galveston what's been sassin' me; supposing I jes maul de life outen him?"

The lawyer replied; "You would be apt to get your neck stretched."

"Now, boss, you is jokin'. What do white folks care for one niggah moah or less now de census is done tuck?"

"William, you have again come up unprepared!"

"Yes, sir.

"But from what cause?"

"Laziness, sir."

"Johnson, give William a good mark for uprightness."

"Bates, you proceed."

"I have not prepared, too, sir."

"But why not?"

"From laxiness, sir."

"Johnson, give Bates a bad mark for plagiarism?"

Says Old Ike, of Louisville: "Boys' hit do seem 's if law an' justis is agin Jeems Ge-arfield; kase, dey hung Cox at New York, an' Price at Cincinnater; so you sees, fo' yo'self, dar's two votes gone ter hell—clean gone. I'se dun flopped. Hancock's my man—he allers wuz. an' don't you fo'git hit. Boys, be varchus an' vote for Win. Kase you notis 'round, an' you'll see dat ebery time dat law an' justis swings a nigger, dat de nigger wat's swunged wor for Jeems Ge-arfiel'. Now mine wat I tell you, kase I nebber has missed hit yit—nebber!"

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—In this city at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. MARK M. WILLIAMS, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Person Street M. E. Church at 4 o'clock p. m., today. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

City Business Items.

Grenadines! Grenadines!

Also, Colored and Fancy, and Black Thin Dress Goods! To sell! To sell! Will sell them for less than we gave for them! Nice Goods! Handsome Goods!

YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker open to-day a choice assortment of Linen Lawns, pure goods in perfect condition, and offered at the lowest possible price.

Still Another!—Friday morning we will receive another case of those popular Union Linen Lawns at 6½c. per yard. This case will be the best of the season.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker handle a superb stock of Mens' Underwear. The best Dress Shirt in the State; laundried $1.00 and $1.25. Drawers, Gauze Shirts, Lisle Thread Shirts. Half-Hose in standard and fancy makes. Linen Collars, Cuffs, &c. The special attention of gentlemen who are to travel this summer, is called to these goods.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Jones & Powell have just received two more car loads of Wheat Bran, which they offer by the ton very low. They have a large stock of white and mixed Corn, Hay, Chops and Flour.

The Three Booms.

The Hub Punch, $1.25 per bottle.
The Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb.
The Capadura Cigar, 5c. each.

E. J. HARDIN.

"Oh, have ye ne'er heard of 'Hub Punch,' neighbor mine?
If you have not, procure it: it's flavor divine
Delights all who try it; choice liquors and fruits
Compose it; all lovers of good things it suits."—New York *Herald*.

For Family Groceries, go to M. Grange-man's, where you will find every delicacy of the season, kept in a first-class store. He is agent of the celebrated Thomasberg Wines. Keeps the best Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars. jy13-2w.

War Against High Prices!—White Vests 75c.; worth $1.00. White and Brown Vests $1.25; worth $1.50. White Duck Vests and Pants, $1.50 each; worth $2.00 and $3.00. Silk Scarfs, 50c.; worth 75c. Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c., 40c., 50c. and 65c.; worth 40c., 60c., 75c., and 90c. At

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Graveley's Chewing Tobacco.

ANDREWS & FERRALL.

They are Here!—Another lot of these new patent Over-Draw Checks for Bridles, with metalic holders. We also have a nice assortment of lap dusters, scrims, hoods, nets, ear tips, and always on hand a large stock of wagon, buggy and riding whips. A good variety of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, &c., of our own manufacture. We believe in patronizing home industries, and hope our friends will encourage us by giving us orders.

E. F. WYATT & SONS,
Martin Street.

Received to-day and for sale cheap. 100 dozen Fans, 100 dozen Shirts, 3 cases Prints, 12 cases Boots and Shoes, 7 bales Domestics, 700 dozen Coates' Spool Cotton, at Woollcott's Wholesale and Retail Stores, Hargett and Wilmington streets.

To the Members of the Convention:— While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.

J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Special Notices.

The Georgia Baby Bonds will buy NEURALGINE. Neuralgine will cure Neuralgia and Headache. Neuralgia and Headache lead to disease—disease to death. Moral: Go to your Druggist's and get a bottle of Neuralgine and be relieved. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

Sufferers, Read This!—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia or Headache, you can be speedily relieved by taking the specific, NEURALGINE. Speedy in its action, entirely free from opium and other narcotics, it commends itself in being as innocent as efficient. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

JULY 22.

SEASONABLE GOODS!

BARATARIA SHRIMPS,
(Fresh from the Gulf.)
SOFT AND HARD SHELL CRABS.
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.
CLAM CHOWDER.
FRESH LOBSTERS.
Pure Raspberry and French Vinegar.

Pure Fruit Syrups,
EXTRACTED FROM FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.
INVALUABLE FOR SICK ROOM AND TRAVELERS.

VACUUM PAN
Unadulterated White Sugar,
The Very Best for Preserving Purposes.

THURBER'S, PRICE'S AND BORDEN'S EXTRACTS.

Use "Horsford's Bread Preparation."
The Best Baking Powder on the Market.

HE NO CHOP TEA.
UNRIVALLED.

Edward J. Hardin,

GROCER.

BROOMS!
FLOOR BROOMS, CARPET BROOMS, HEARTH BROOMS; ALL QUALITIES AND PRICES.

Matches, in Boxes of Every Size.

Just Received:
FRESH LEMONS; BEST SMOKED BEEF; BEST CREAM CHEESE; CHOICE RICE; BREAKFAST BACON, &c., &c.

CANNED TOMATOES,
A LOT OF BUCKLIN'S TOMATOES; VERY CHOICE.

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Groceries and Provisions.

☞ All Goods guaranteed as to quality and price.

TEAS! TEAS!
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, CAREFULLY SELECTED, AT LOWEST PRICES.

LUNCH MILK BISCUIT 15 Cents per pound.
The Best Plain Cracker in the World.
jy22-tf. E. J. HARDIN.

Cotton Presses.

GEORGE ALLEN & CO., of Newbern, N. C., have completed their arrangements with the Patentee, and have taken the entire control of the manufacture and sale of the FARMERS' WROUGHT IRON COTTON AND HAY PRESS.

This Press is Strong, Durable, Simple, Quick, Powerful, Cheap. Capacity 500 pounds, guaranteed, and will be sold at a low price—not to exceed Eighty-five Dollars. If any of our readers are in want of a good Cotton or Hay Press, write to Geo. Allen & Co., and obtain full description of it. jy22-1awlt-w2t.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 22, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT---NOON.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money irregular at 2 a2½. Exchange—long, 4.81½; short, 4.84. State bonds dull; Governments quiet.

Cotton dull; sales 143 bales; uplands 11 13-16; Orleans 11 15-16. Futures steady; July 11.46; August 11.39; September 11.00; October 10.61; November 10.45; January 10.44.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and lower. Corn dull. Pork steady at $13.75. Lard dull at $7.15. Spirits turpentine 27½. Rosin $1.40. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour steady and firm; Howard street and Western super $3.00a3.75; extra $4.00a5.00; family $5.37a6.25; city mills super $3.00a3.50; extra $4.00a4.50; family $6.00a6.75; Rio brands $5.87a6.00; Patapsco family $7.10. Wheat—Southern lower and active; Western lower and quiet; Southern red $1.00a1.09; amber $1.10a1.12; No. 1 Maryland $1.18; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and July delivery $1.09¼a1.09½; August and September $1.08a1.08¼; October $1.09a1.09½. Corn—Southern easier; Western dull; Southern white 55½; yellow nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—Noon.—Cotton easier to sellers but prices unchanged; uplands 6¼; Orleans 7; receipts 2,300 bales—American 1,050; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; uplands, low middling clause, July delivery 6 25-32; July and August 6 23-32; August and September 6 21-32; September and October 6 15-32; October and November 6 7-32; futures weak. Lard 37. Long clear middles 36s. 6d.

MARKET REPORT---MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money 2a2½. Exchange 4.82. Government bonds strong and higher; five per cents. 1.03¼; four-and-a-half per cents. 1.11; four per cents 1.09. State bonds dull.

Cotton quiet; sales 194 bales; uplands 11 11-16; middlings Orleans 11 13-16; consolidated net receipts 1,490; exports to Great Britain 4,619; net receipts 141 bales; gross 2,010. Futures barely steady; sales 97,000; July 11.36 a11.38; August 11.28a11.29; September 10.90; October 10.50; November 10.35a10.36; December 10.36a10.37; January 10.45a10.46; February 10.56a10.58.

Southern flour steady; common to fair extra $5.25a6.20; good to choice ditto $6.25a7.00. Wheat 1a3c. lower; feverish, and unsettled, closing ¼a½ over inside prices; ungraded red 85a$1.10. Corn ½c.a1c lower; ungraded 46. Oats about ½c. better, active at 34½ for No. 3. Hops dull and heavy; yearlings 7a15. Coffee unchanged and dull. Sugar firmer and in better demand; Cuba 7 13-16; fair to good refining 7 11-16a7 13-16; prime 8; refined firm and fair inquiry; standard A 9¼a9¾. Molasses steady and quiet. Rice in fair demand and prices unchanged. Rosin unchanged. Spirits turpentine firm at 28. Wool unchanged and quiet. Pork 10a15c. higher, closing strong; middles firm and quiet; long clear 7½; short 7⅝; long and short 7⅝. Lard steady and moderately active at $7.17½a7.20a7.30, the latter very choice, Whisky nominal. Freights firmer.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Oats higher and firm; Southern 41; Western white 38a39; mixed 37a38. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $14 00. Bulk meats loose; shoulders 5¼a5½; clear rib sides 7½; packed 5¼a8. Bacon—shoulders $6.00; clear rib sides $8.25; hams $11¼a12.50. Lard 8¼. Coffee dull and lower; Rio (cargoes) ordinary to prime 12¾a15¼. Sugar strong; A soft 10¼. Whisky quiet at $1.11a1.11½. Freights higher and in demand.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Flour dull; family $3.75a4.25. Wheat quiet at 90. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 white 42½a43. Oats dull at 30a31. Pork steady and firm at $13.50. Lard in good demand at 7¼. Bulk meats active and shade higher; shoulders $4.75; rib $7.20; sides $7.60. Bacon fairly active and shade higher; shoulders $5.30; rib $7.90; sides $8.50; hams, sugar cured, 10¼a11½. Whisky steady $1.06.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 amber 94a96; No. 2 red winter 97a98. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 40½. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 32. Pork strong at $13.00a13.25. Lard in good demand at $6.80. Bulk meats stronger and higher; shoulders $4.75; rib $7.15. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders $5.25; rib $7.90; sides $8.25. Whisky in good demand and tending upwards at $1.06. Sugar steady; hards 10½a11; New Orleans 8a9. Hogs active and firm; common $3.65a4.25; Light $4.35a4.55; packing $4.40a4.75; butchers $4.75a4.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21.—Spirits turpentine dull at 26. Rosin firm at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained. Tar firm at $2.00. Crude turpentine steady at $1.75 for yellow dip and $2.50 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

JULY 21.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, nominal, 11, 10⅜; 9½, net receipts 76 bales; Norfolk, quiet and steady, 11¼, net receipts 157; Baltimore, dull, 11½, 11⅜, 10, net receipts none; Boston, steady, 12, 11⅜, 10⅛, net receipts 172 bales; Wilmington, dull and nominal, 11, 10⅜, 9¼, net receipts none; Philadelphia, dull, 12⅛, 11½, 10½, net receipts none; Savannah, easy, 11¼, 10½, 9½, net receipts 126 bales; New Orleans, quiet and easy, 11½, 10⅜, 10, net receipts 554; Mobile, dull, 11, 10⅜, 9⅝, net receipts 24; Memphis, quiet 11¼, net receipts 30; Augusta, quiet, 11, 10½, 9½, net receipts 7; Charleston, quiet, 11¼, 11½, 10⅜, net receipts 240 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, July 21, 1880

Middling	11
Strict Low Middling	10¾
Low Middling	10¼
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	9
Low Middling Stains	
Good Ordinary Stains	

Tone of market weak.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

LEN. H. ADAMS,

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, July 21, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ none
Bacon, N. C., hog round	9 a 10
" " hams	15 a
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides	8¾a
" " shoulders	7 a
Butter, North Carolina	20 a 30
Beeswax	20 a 30
Corn	67 a 70
Corn Meal	67 a 70
Coffee, prime Rio	18 a
" good "	16 a
Chickens, Spring	20 a 25
Eggs, per dozen	12½a
Flour, North Carolina	5 75 a 6 00
Hay, timothy	1 30 a
Molasses, Cuba	35 a
Oats, shelled	50 a
Peaches, peeled	8 a
" unpeeled	4 a
Peas, white, per bushel	1 00 a
" stock, "	90 a
Pork, North Carolina	6 a 8
Potatoes sweet	70 a
" Irish	1 40 a 1 60
Rags, mixed	1¼a
" cotton	2
Sugar, white	11 a 12
" yellow	9¾a 10
Syrup, S. H.	25 a 27
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 70 a

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, July 21.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted quiet at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market quoted steady at $2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations, being an advance of 25 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1.75 for yellow dip and $2.50 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady at previous prices. The following were the official quotations here:—

Ordinary	—	cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	9¾	" "
Strict Good Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling	10¾	" "
Middling	11	" "
Good Middling	11¼	" "

PEANUTS.—The market is dull and nominal at 35@50 cents for shelling stock, 60 cents for ordinary, 70 cents for prime, 80 cents for extra prime, and 90 cents for fancy.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	27	bales.
Spirits turpentine	822	casks.
Rosin	1,686	bbls.
Tar	77	"
Crude turpentine	305	"

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, July 21.]

The market yesterday closed quiet; unchanged.

Good Middling	11
Middling	10¾
Strict Low Middling	10¾
Low Middling	10¾

Receipts for the day, 26 bales.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE V. STRONG,

Attorney-at-Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The next session of his LAW SCHOOL will begin the first Monday in September and end the first Monday in January next.

The advantages of Raleigh, in its healthfulness, in its law libraries, in its opportunities for attending the Courts which are nearly always in session, and for meeting prominent members of the Bar and others from all parts of the State, surpass those of any other locality. Terms: FIFTY DOLLARS PER SESSION. Good board, including lights, fuel and lodging, can be had for $13 per month. For further particulars address,

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Sugar Russian Buns.
Sweet Vienna Bread.
Pure Rye Bread.
Nice Graham Bread.
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Successors to MITCHELL & TYLER,

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MOSELEY'S SALOON!!

TO-DAY.

Vanilla Ice Cream, the best in Raleigh,
Lemon Ice,
Lemonade to order,
Soda Water and Cream Soda,
Iced Tea,

AND OTHER THINGS IN THE DINING HALL YOU MAY NEED.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen.

je25-tf.

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ON AND AFTER THIS DATE Tickets will be sold by this line to Washington and return *via* the Virginia Midland for fourteen dollars and fifty cents, ($14.50.) Give quick time and splendid accommodations. Tickets good until November 1st, 1880. Also tickets have been placed on sale to Richmond, Va., and return, good for thirty days, for $10.00.

JOHN R. McMURDO,
General Passenger Agent,
J. C. R. LITTLE, Richmond, Va.
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
july 21 tf

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W. S. DAVIS, President.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir. For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

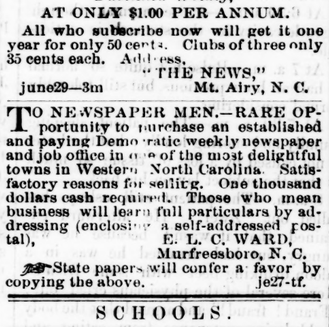
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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS OLD and well-established School will begin the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER. Necessary expense of Board and Literary Tuition per annual session, $153 to $163.

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